Equal Rights

VOL. XV, No. 49
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JANUARY 11, 1930

Courtesy of the Evening Star., Washington, D. C.

National Woman's Party Observes Lucretia Mott's Birthday

Peggy and Hope Anthony, members of Susan B. Anthony's family, on January 3, 1930, placed a wreath on the statue of one of the pioneers of Equal Rights as part of the program of the National Woman's Party in observing the 137th anniversary of the birth of Lucretia Mott.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
144 B St. N. E.
Washington, D. C.
Phone, Lincoln 1366
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Ruby A. Black
Elaine Sterne Carrington
Lucia Chamberlain
Phyllis Duganne
Ernestine Evans
Rose Feld
Zona Gale
Helen Davenport Gibbons
Rebecca Hourwich
Ruth Hale
Inez Haynes Irwin
Ada Davenport Kendall
Katherine Leckie
Hazel MacKaye
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ruth Pickering
Alice Rohe
Maryse Rutledge
Miriam Finn Scott
Doris Stevens
Sophie Treadwell
Brenda Ueland
Sue S. White
Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Chairman National Council, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.
Vice-Chairmen,
Gail Laughlin, Me.
Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Secretary, A. Marguerite Smith, N. Y.
Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.
Treasurer, Emma Wold, Ore.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Legislative Secretary, Emma Wold, Ore.
Parliamentarian, Emma Fox, Mich.

Edith Ainge, N. Y.
Anne Archbald, Me
Laura Berrien, D. C.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.
Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Elsie Hill, Conn.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.
Ruth Vandeer Litt, N. Y.
Alma Lutz, N. Dak.
Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Sarah Pell, N. Y.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N.Y.
Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mabel Vernon, Del.
Margaret Whittemore, Calif.
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio
Maud Younger, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928,
by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY
Pennsylvania.

Don't Keep the Recording Angel Waiting

IF YOU love your country, the time to say it is now and the person to whom your remarks should be addressed is President Hoover.

In March, 1930, a World Conference on the Codification of International Law will be held at The Hague. Plenipotentiaries from the United States, to be appointed by President Hoover, will be in attendance, and they with the representatives of almost every other civilized country on the planet will consider the question of nationality, for that is one of the few questions on the agenda. President Hoover by virtue of his high office is in a position to instruct the plenipotentiaries from the United States as to the stand they shall take on the matter of nationality, not just nationality in general, but your nationality and my nationality and the nationality of all American women and their children.

If you wish to become an undesirable alien suddenly, or if you wish other American women to do so, just keep quiet. Gentlemen in the past have proven themselves very efficient in arranging these abrupt transformations. But if, on the contrary, you value your American Citizenship and have a heart for other women and their children, speak, and speak emphatically to our open-minded President. Do not wait until an unjust law has been formulated and then impose the task upon future generations of correcting it.

We owe such liberty as we have to women now dead and gone. It is an obligation that we can never repay, most of us, for we are not endowed with the ability of such women as Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

But at least we are endowed with one faculty that transcends all others—the ability to do the best we can. And the best we can do at the present is to write President Hoover and ask him to instruct our plenipotentiaries to The Hague Conference to support absolute equality in nationality rights with regard to men and women and their children. Do this at once and the Recording Angel will send you a neat little receipt for one obligation properly met and cancelled.

Facts That Are Fiction

A PRESS release issued on December 14, 1929, by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and entitled, "With Women Workers Everywhere," puts forward such astonishing "facts" that we wonder what the Women's Bureau's definition of the word "fact" may be. Certainly it cannot agree with Mr. Webster's.

According to the immortal Noah facts bear a very direct relation to truth and reality. The news letter makes it clear that neither truth nor reality has anything to do with the word "fact" as used by the Women's Bureau.

For instance, the following extraordinary statement appears: "Facts show that labor legislation for women has resulted in no displacement of women workers in Germany, states Else Luders, of the Federal Ministry of Labor, Berlin, thus corroborating the findings of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor."

In other words, the Women's Bureau has found it to be a "fact" that no women have lost their jobs as a result of the no-night work law, or the other welfare laws applying to women, but not to their male co-workers. This is a very definite statement to come from the Women's Bureau and a very important one, but we would suggest that the directors of the Women's Bureau look over their own files to determine its accuracy.

As a matter of fact, actual fact, not in the sense of the word used by the Women's Bureau, great numbers of women workers have been displaced by men as a result of sex-linked labor legislation.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor told the story himself at Albany, New York, last year when he appealed against the repeal of the no-night work law for women only on the ground that 4,000 men waiters would lose their jobs if women were permitted to work in restaurants after 10 P. M., the closing hour for women waiters.

If the Women's Bureau were a private agency supported by voluntary contributions, we should perhaps be better able to resign ourselves to "facts" as they appear in the news letter. But the Women's Bureau is not a private agency—it is supported out of the tax levy, and as taxpayers we protest against paying for the finding of "facts" that are nothing but the most exaggerated fiction.

Women to Help With Census

OF THE 575 district supervisors who will direct the taking of the fifteenth decennial census of the United States in 1930, only 24 will be women unless women are appointed to some of the few remaining vacancies.

Still, this is nearly five times as many women district supervisors as there were when the 1920 census was taken. Before the 1920 census, no woman was ever appointed district supervisor, although some had served as enumerators. The work of the five women who were supervisors in the 1920 decennial census was highly satisfactory, W. M. Steuart, director of the census, said.

The women who have been appointed supervisors for 1930 are as follows:

Mary M. Graham, Selma, Alabama; Emma F. Parsons, Tuscon, Arizona; Minnie C. Follett, Steamboat Springs, Colorado; Dr. Elizabeth L. Broach, Atlanta, Georgia; Judith A. Conant, Weiser, Idaho; Harriett M. Hallam, Bloomington, Illinois; Alice Drake Jones, Gary, Indiana; Gladys W. Griffith, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Merta Mitchell, Kookuk, Iowa; Charlotte E. Murphy, Ottumwa, Iowa; Annette Turner, Paw Paw, Michigan; Sylvia J. Greer, Meridian, Mississippi; Rose H. Dildine, Cameron, Missouri; Sallie B. Leimbrock, Marshall, Missouri; Marie Weekes, Norfolk, Nebraska; Mary E. Langwith, Reno, Nevada; Zoe S. Loker, Tonopah, Neveda; Mary B. Wood, Ithaca, New York; Ida Marshall Cronin, East Liverpool, Ohio; Mary Vashti Jones, Zanesville, Ohio; Helen G. Downen, Durant, Oklahoma; Irene H. Gerlinger, Portland, Oregon; Minnie C. Hopkins, Columbia, Tennessee; Ardelle B. Gilman, Everett, Washington.

The position of census supervisor is one of great importance, requiring a high order of executive ability, Director Steuart pointed out. Each supervisor is responsible for appointing about 200 enumerators, and must instruct them as to their duties, supervise their work during the enumeration, approve the payment of sums due them, and announce the population of each civil division—city, county, township, ward, or whatever it may be—as soon as the canvass is completed. Census supervisors receive a basic payment of $1,800 and and additional $1 for each 1,000 persons counted within their district and for each 100 farms therein. The length of service of the supervisors will average about six months, with their heavy duties centering between the months of March and July.

The census law, as stated by Director Steuart, has never prohibited the employment of women as supervisors and the Census Bureau has never opposed it. But prior to the census of 1920 it was apparently taken for granted that this was a man's job. It probably never occurred to anybody to appoint a woman. But the 19th Amendment and the World War have changed all that, it was said.

The first woman in the United States to receive the honor of being appointed census supervisor was Julie R. Jenney of Syracuse, New York, who obtained her commission on August 13, 1919. Her appointment was followed five days later by the selection of Mrs. Roy E. Smith of Hillsboro, Texas. The other women supervisors in the census of 1920 were: Margaret F. Murdock, Goldfield, Nevada; Anna McNamara, LaSalle, Illinois; and Minnie P. Lindsay of Paris, Texas.

For several censuses women have been employed in the capacity of enumerators the people who do the actual house to house canvassing. They served as enumerators as far back as the census of 1900, and possibly in rare instances before that date. The number of women enumerators has increased rapidly during the last three successive censuses, and indications are that more of them will be employed in 1930 than ever before. Enumerators in the cities work for two weeks, April 1-15, while in the rural districts they are allowed one month in which to complete their task. The pay averages from $5 to $8 per day. Women of high educational and clerical qualifications are often willing to work for the temporary period, whereas men of corresponding ability are usually already employed. For this reason women enumerators have been appointed in increasing numbers, and they have been found very efficient as a rule.

The enumerators for 1930 will not be appointed until about the first of March, 1930; so no estimate of the number of women enumerators for the coming year can be made at present. The number of women's applications already received, however, is much larger than at any previous census. More than 100,000 enumerators will form the census army of peace which will advance on the country on April 2 of this year. Among them will be a large number of women, who now enter one more field of activity once held sacred to men.

For Action Toward Equal Nationality Rights

WITHIN the next week a communication will be sent to every member of the National Woman's Party giving complete information on the work now being carried on to obtain equality in nationality rights by international action. Every member will be asked to use all her influence to have the United States plenipotentiaries to the World Conference on the Codification of International Law instructed to stand for equality in the nationality convention to be adopted there.

This conference, to meet at The Hague in March, was called at the invitation of the League of Nations. The United States has accepted the invitation to participate, and President Hoover asked Congress to appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of the American delegation.

The League of Nations Assembly adopted a resolution calling upon the participating nations to take cognizance of the fact of women's interest in this conference due to the presence on its agenda of the subject of nationality. This indeed suggests that the nations should appoint women plenipotentiaries in view of the conference's purpose to adopt a convention which will undoubtedly determine the future action of nations in establishing their laws on nationality. In all but a few countries of the world women's nationality is in varying degrees dependent upon that of their husbands.

Following the conferences held by National Woman's Party officers with President Hoover and State Department officials at the end of the national convention in December, the National Woman's Party has laid before the Department of State the following memorandum prepared by Emma Wold, pre-eminent authority on nationality laws:

AT the biennial convention of the National Woman's Party held in Washington, December 6-9, 1929, the following resolution was adopted:

"The National Woman's Party, in convention assembled, endorses the treaty proposed by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women. It provides:

"'The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality.'

"We urge the President of the United States and the plenipotentiaries who will represent the United

States at the World Conference of International Law at The Hague in 1930 to support this treaty and to do everything possible to secure its adoption."

In behalf of this resolution the National Woman's Party calls attention to the following facts:

1. *The interest of women of the United States in the question of their own nationality.*
   a. Women of the United States are deeply concerned about proposals coming out of the Codification Conference that may jeopardize the rights they now have under the Act of September 22, 1922.
   b. They also ask that the right of the mother to influence the nationality of the child of a marriage with an alien shall be recognized, if the principle of *jus sanguinis* is to continue as a basis for the determination of nationality.
2. *The extent of the recognition of the nationality of women.*

   The assumption that the principle of the independent nationality of married women is accepted in only a few countries, is not borne out by facts. It finds expression, with or without restriction, in the laws of twenty-five countries, having a total population of over 900,000,000, and including, in addition to the United States, ten Latin-American, twelve European, and two Asiatic countries. It is recognized by many other countries whose laws safeguard the nationality of a woman when she does not automatically acquire the nationality of her foreign husband.

   Recognition of the nationality tie between the mother and her legitimate child is also found in the laws and practice of several States. The resolution adopted by the National Woman's Party, therefore, calls for nothing revolutionary.
3. *The tendency of recent legislation.*

   While Latin-American countries have long recognized the separate nationality status of husband and wife, the United States and the European and Asiatic countries have adopted this principle within the last ten years. No government that has rewritten its nationality laws since the World War has failed to take cognizance of the altered position of women. In the outstanding European countries which have not yet remade their laws, demands for revision in behalf of women have been so insistent that the governments are considering the required changes. This is notably true throughout the British Empire and in Germany.

   The Council of the League of Nations in a resolution of March 7, 1929, has expressly suggested that the spirit of the proposed codification of international law "should not confine itself to the mere registration of the existing rules, but should aim at adapting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life."
4. *The support of international jurists of the principle expressed in the resolution of the National Woman's Party.*

   Two distinguished groups of international jurists have recently made declarations in support of the principle expressed in the resolution given above.

   The Institut de Droit International, in a session at which representatives of no less than twenty-two countries were present, on the 11th and 12th of October, 1929, adopted a Declaration of the Rights of Man. Four articles of this declaration are attached herewith. They call for rights without distinction as to sex.

   The Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law in session at Havana on November 8th, 1929, unanimously approved the treaty proposed by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which is embodied in the resolution of the National Woman's Party.

The National Woman's Party in presenting the resolution adopted by its convention enters into active co-operation on this subject with large groups of organized women throughout the world whose objective is the recognition of the nationality of women. Actively working toward this end are the Inter-American Commission of Women, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and the International Federation of University Women.

Equal Opportunity for Men and Women in the Homes of the Future

Radio Address by Anna Kelton Wiley, Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, over National Broadcasting Network, Dec. 26, 1929.

A BIRTHDAY is the day of days in the home. The birthdays of the various members of a family are made more of than any other anniversaries of the year. Yesterday was the birthday of a child who belongs to the world. A child coming from Heaven to make the world His home, for a brief space of time, and whose coming brought into the world those attributes of home, which before it lacked—order, peace and kindness. The degree in which our homes today are deficient in these attributes is just the degree in which we are deficient in the practice of Christianity.

Seven hundred and fifty years before the first Christmas day the prophet Isaiah foretold Christ's coming in the mystic words:

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given and the government shall be upon his shoulder. * * * Of the increase of his government and *peace* there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it, with judgment and with *justice* from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts shall perform this."

Note the words here quoted "unto us." Isaiah's promise of peace and of justice is made to the members of both sexes, to the men and women of the world, not only of the men. All early mythologies and religions are based on the mother and father principle. In Egypt it is symbolized in the idea of the sun and the River Nile. In Persia the creative idea is embodied in fire and water. In Greece we have Uranus, the light and air of Heaven and Gea, the flat life-sustaining earth. One parent gives and the other grows. The creative power of parenthood lies in both. In teaching His followers Christ treated men and women alike. He needed both. He demanded service of each equally. He called little children to Him without distinction.

The idea of "Unto us a child is born" is the founding of a home, a place to rear a worthy citizen regardless of sex. We must consider what is a perfect home. A perfect home can only be one in which the two parents take an equal share of the privileges and responsibilities. In the perfect home some of the old-fashioned virtues must be at work—unselfishness, tenderness, consideration and love. And these must come from both parents. Both must give a full share of each. A perfect home cannot be a place where you find only one member carrying the heavier burden of service and self-sacrifice.

According to some writers the earliest form of the home among certain tribes and people was the matriarchate, in which the bearer of the child was regarded as

the owner and the one to whom reverence was due. In those places in that long-forgotten past the woman reigned supreme. The patriarchal form of the home came about later. As Lester F. Ward says:

"For the more complete subjugation and enslavement of women and children, for the subversion of nature's method in which the mother is the queen and dictates who shall be fathers and guards her offspring by the instinct of maternal affection, planted in her for that express purpose."

Elie Reclus states: "Paternal right calls up terrible ambitions, creates inequalities, extreme disparities between those who are nearest."*

From Bachofen we have: "Man's dominance has impregnated our civilization and our customs with deep corruption, menacing and tarnishing the sources of life, relegating happiness to the basest pleasures. The male ideal continues to be war and luxury; the feminine ideal continence and peace."†

An English writer, Francis Swinny, tells us: "Male primogeniture was the first iniquitous distinction between brothers and sisters under the new order of man-law, and from that change in the status of the respective members of the home may be dated much of the evils of our present conditions."

An orator in a peroration once called woman God's last and best creation and *gift* to man! And again a humorist has said that woman is the best labor-saving device ever discovered by man.

But a true home today is a power-house. A place where strife is shut out and love is shut in. A place where the finest traits of character can be taught and practiced by all the members of a household for the benefit of themselves, of the community and of the nation. A needed oasis in the desert of noise, confusion and hurry of the outside world.

Let me summarize the hindrances to the perfect functioning of the home as far as the wife is concerned. Briefly they are (1) An overburden of work at certain epochs of her married life and too little occupation at others; (2) no independent, economic value; (3) an unjust legal status, and (4) difficulty in securing a paid job, outside the home, if necessity demands it.

Taking the first point, overwork. Everyone who has seen the unending labors in the running of a household must wish to see the homes of the future simplified so that women may have their fair share of leisure for mental growth and for the better training of their children.

To lighten the work of the women in *isolated* homes it demands the employment of labor-saving devices, water in every home and the simplification of every homemaking process. The simplification of clothing has already progressed very far since the war, and some of the simple, sensible costumes worn at that time might be revived with advantage. Certainly our meals have grown simplier than the elaborate and bountiful tables of earlier days, but I think other reforms can be introduced to save labor and time.

In *congested* localities it seems that the the families of the future must adopt more community enterprises. If farm relief is necessary because the farmer is too much of an individualist, possibly home life is suffering because the housewife also is too much of an individualist. The idea of community cooking has long been in use in the countries of the East. It was interesting to read in the Washington *Star* of December 8 an aritcle by Vernon McKensie, which states that in new Russia communal kitchens are springing up in nearly all the large industrial centers.

Cafes, cafeterias and delicatessen shops are being more and more patronized in all our large cities for various economic reasons. These are all very well for adults, but the growth and training of children, it seems to me, require the quiet environment of a home. We may hope that the cooked food service tried during the war, in several localities, because of the lack of domestic help, may be tried again, and this time more successfully in homes where the mothers of very small children have outside employment or where there is an overburden of house work. Two of the cooked food kitchens started during the war times are still operating, at East Orange and at Flushing. The difficulties encountered in those which were abandoned were distance and the cost of the containers. If tried again the radius of operation must be small and the container less expensive.

Another solution of the problem of an overburden of housework for the mother of little children is to so enhance the standard of and importance of domestic employment that skilled part-time workers will enter the field, for specific jobs, something on the order of the visiting nurses. This dream for the future would open up a new field for trained workers, raise the standards of housework and give it a higher economic value.

Coming to the *second* point—the lack of an economic value placed on homemaking. The Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture has made time studies from the daily tasks of more than 2,000 homemakers. The average of time spent by these workers in the home is slightly over 51 hours a week. Taking the sum total of the various jobs which these homemakers accomplish and attaching a money value to each, such as would be paid outside the home, one finds as a rough and hazardous guess that the upper limit for homemaking might be put not much above $60 a week, or $3,000 a year. In many instances the husband does not earn enough to pay his wife in money an adequate return for her services without himself becoming dependent, and on the other hand in some homes $3,000 would be an insufficient amount to give the wife in return for her services to enable her to live in the state which her husband demands. It seems, therefore, that the only wise principle to be followed in this difficulty is for the husband and wife to pay their joint expenses and then share the surplus evenly. If marriage is a real partnership and husband and wife have entered into an agreement to maintain a home each has labors to perform, each has expenses to meet and the profits should be enjoyed equally. In many homes this principle already obtains. A definite income, commensurate with the earnings of the household, is due the wife who enters the marriage contract.

(3) The legal status of the married woman. In a happily functioning home, where there is unity of purpose and affection the wife does not realize that legally she is handicapped by laws passed down from a previous age. It is only when discord develops that she discovers that she is not living in the twentieth century, but is governed by laws coming down from the eighteenth century. Such laws do not affect the best of husbands, but are taken advantage of by the worst of men. (1) In some States the mother is not the guardian of her child, to wit, in Alabama, Rhode Island and in Virginia. (2) The wife's property is under the control of the husband in Florida, and the common property of husband and wife may be deeded away by the husband alone in Nevada. (3) The earnings of a wife belong to the husband in Vermont and Georgia. (4) The laws of divorce and separation discriminate prejudically against the wife and mother, as for instance the divorce laws of Maryland and Texas set up a legal double standard of morals for husband and wife. (5) The laws of inheritance are flagrantly unjust to mothers in Arkansas and West Virginia, since the property of a dead child goes to the father to the exclusion of the mother. (6) The wife and mother have unequal civil and political rights and privileges. Witness Oklahoma, where, although there are more women than men teachers, no woman may hold the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Witness Wisconsin, where all women are barred from positions under the Legislature. Witness Rhode Island, where a property qualification for voting is required and a man's curtesy rights in his wife's property satisfies the require-

* Primitive Fold," Elie Reclus, p. 175.
† Mother-right," Bachofen.

ment, but no wife may vote on the strength of her dower interest in her husband's property. And finally (7) the married woman who needs to seek gainful employment finds herself hampered by the welfare laws which, while drawn to protect women, prevent them from holding many jobs and militate against them unfairly in their competition with men in the labor market. These protective laws prevent freedom of contract for their labor on the same footing with men, and while fencing women in, as a class, prevent their growth of character and ability and their power of achievement. For instance, in Ohio women are barred from fifteen occupations. Each year sees groups of working women in New York struggling with the Legislature to get exempted from the operation of these restrictive laws, such as the law barring women from night work.

In addition to the legal discrimination against the employment of women in industry, there are also in many localities prejudices against the employment of *married* women. In Germany this problem is solved by the plan that only one of a married couple can be gainfully employed, but the one can be either husband or wife.

IN the ideal home of the future a franker facing of the duties of parenthood must be developed. A man is shaped from the age of 16 for a certain career. He goes to his task as well equipped as his parents can afford. A woman is also given as good an education as her parents can provide, and she too is fitted for a remunerative career. Neither of these young people is trained as a prospective parent. They marry and a home is founded, but neither of them knows anything more about parenthood than they do of Sanscrit. Of necessity the woman abandons her training and undertakes a job of which she knows nothing and often cares less. It is a job which involves chemistry, medicine, nutrition, the fine arts, psychology and many other branches of knowledge blended together. If the home goes "on the rocks" is it altogether a wonder? If all men were required to become farmers immediately following marriage, as well as all women are required to cook, or provide a substitute, the divorce courts would be more crowded than they already are at present.

Fortunately for the future, courses in parenthood are being given in many of our colleges. In a recent survey made by the National Council of Parent Education of the 105 universities and colleges investigated, 8 gave courses actually designed as "Parent Education." However, there are many other courses that give very valuable help in training parents. The general headings under which some of these courses come, with the number of institutions offering them, are: Psychology of childhood, 70; psychology of adolescence, 44; behavior problems, 25; child care, 51; nutrition of children, 41; typical children, 28; the family, 33; the home, 19, and social hygiene and eugenics, 17.

It would be of inestimable value for the prospective mothers to know all about the wonderful system for the care and training of very young children and incidentally of their parents which is being carried on at Long Beach, California, by the Drs. Margaret and Hardy Clark, which, if it could become universal, would mean the production of citizens of a high order. The Knighthood of Youth Clubs for the character training of children in the elementary grades seem also a fine movement in the same direction.

I want to quote from a book entitled, "The Drifting Home," by Ernest R. Groves. Mr. Groves says:

"What we do see clearly is that whether the home has improved or not, it is not yet good enough to satisfy the needs of modern life. Change therefore it must. The force that drives it forward into the new forms is the eternal yearning of the human spirit for a larger quantity of satisfaction. There can be no doubt therefore that the family of the future must continue to change until it forms itself into an organization that more largely satisfies a greater number of people. It must learn to do more efficiently its human task. The social pressure bound to be put upon parents will call for a higher degree of skill and wiser judgment in dealing with the problems of children. When modern science, particularly psychiatric science, dug up and exposed to view the fact that the influences that determine the character of personality, so far as they are of social origin, come in the early years of childhood, it was inevitable that a more serious attitude should follow concerning the obligations of parenthood." (Pages 192-193.)

"Society will respond to this knowledge of the part that parents play in the formation of character of their children by insisting that fathers and mothers meet their responsibilities with more conscious and adequate preparation." (Page 195.)

"If it (the family) tries to keep to itself trivial functions, or if it seeks to hold what other organizations are better fitted to do, its policy is hostile to progress. Perhaps nothing but experience can reveal with certainty how many of its old tasks the family can give up for the good of the child." (Page 207.)

In a recent address to which I listened by the Commissioner of Education, the speaker pointed out that the characteristics of this age are change, speed, the greater use of machinery and the effort to standardize all our activities. He instanced team play as the need of the times in every phase of life. As I listened to this excellent address in relation to education I applied all that the speaker said to the home at the present time. Are we afraid of change? Certainty is the refuge of cowards. We need courage to meet new developments. We need open-mindedness. We can never expect to have things absolutely settled for all time.

To sum up if women are made equal with men before the law, by the passage and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction," equality in education, in industry, politically and in the home will follow and we shall have so fine a nation of individuals that discord and oppression will vanish and the peace and justice predicted by Isaiah nearly twenty-seven centuries ago will become a reality. "The zeal of the Lord of Hosts shall perform it."

English Teachers Demand Equal Pay

FOR the last twenty years the English women teachers and women civil servants have been trying to get "equal pay for equal work." The House of Commons has twice passed a resolution affirming its belief in the right of equal pay for the Civil Service. The Treaty of Versailles contains Article 247, saying that "men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value," and this was accepted by the English representatives who signed the treaty. Yet nothing has been accomplished for the women workers. Sibyl M. Burls, vice-president of the National Union of Women Teachers, says in *The Vote* that two things stand in the way—the cost and the opposition.

In reference to the cost she says:

"What will it cost? Something, of course; every reform has to be paid for. But the country that could afford to spend 8,000,000 pounds after the Napoleonic wars to buy out the slave-owners can afford to give the women civil servants and the women teachers the right pay. Remember the country was not so wealthy

then as it is now * * * and then consider if we cannot afford to free our women * * * from an injustice which has long been intolerable."

Miss Burls says that the opposition does not consist of the general public, the other bodies of organized workers, nor the present Government, but:

"We are ashamed to confess it, but it is nevertheless true that, so far as the teaching profession is concerned, the most strenuous opposition comes from some of our male colleagues who appear to be actuated by a craven fear and a glorious unreason. * * * They fear that men's salaries will have to come down in order that women's may go up."

According to the article in *The Vote*, the men have taken the attitude that the increased women's salaries will have to be taken out of the same total sum that is now used for the payment of all salaries and will therefore lower their salaries. Obviously the Government realized the impossibility of this, as its only opposition has been increased cost.

Another masculine argument is that if a single woman with no dependents receives the same salary that a man with two children gets, the woman can live in much greater comfort than the man. The men seemed very much aggrieved about this and do not realize that it is impossible for salaries to vary according to the number of dependents a worker has or the amount of money a worker must spend.

Miss Burls says:

"The sooner it is acknowledged as uncompromisingly as it is realized that wages are given in exchange for work, and should therefore bear the right relation to the work, irrespective of the sex, social status, or private life of the worker, the sooner underpaid women workers will reveive the right salary and be able to devote their time outside their working hours to some aspect of economic equality other than that of equal pay for equal work."

Feminist Notes

Adventurer

JILL COSSLEY-BATT, English explorer, could not well escape adventure in her life, with her heredity of a French mother, an Irish father, and an Egyptian great-grandmother.

After graduating from Oxford and London Universities with degrees in the natural sciences and serving her country during the war in the chemical division, for which service she has received the Military Order of the British Empire, she set out on her travels.

She went first, in 1918, to Australia for the London *Times*. After that she traveled on her own. She has been in Africa and in the Arabian desert. She has discovered a mystery tribe, whom she believes to be descendants of the ancient Chaldeans, in the Himalayas. She has crossed India dressed as a Hindu boy.

She has found through going about among the peoples of the world as one of them and not as a foreigner that "when people come really to a desire to know their fellows, and do work to know them, there will be no time for wars."

Monument for a Housemaid

THREE years ago a young Viennese housemaid saved two children by her presence of mind, sacrificiing herself. This deed exited a great sensation. Some people started a collection with the purpose of erecting a monument for this heroine. This monument was set up in the district where the young girl named Margarete Mänhardt lived. It bears the following inscription: "Housemaid Margarete Mänhardt sacrificed her life to save two children."

Distinction of a Viennese Author

THE well known author and translator of French literature into German, Berta Zuckerkandl was honored by the French Government which bestowed on her the Legion d'honneur in recognition of her merits in French literature.

Open Door in Geneva

THE Open Door International, the new organization for the economic freedom of women workers, which was founded in Berlin in June of last year, has been added to the long list of societies having direct representation in Geneva.

Edith Rodgers, the representative of the Open Door International at Geneva, is now established at the new office which was opened November 4.

The Open Door International is particularly interested in the decisions of the International Labor Conference and the activities of the International Labor Office, as it exists for the purpose of combatting special restrictions placed on women based on sex alone. Many such restrictions have been spread to various countries through the influence of the International Labor Organization.

Unequal Pay Again

AN advertisement recently appeared in the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* for a woman inspector under the Scottish Education Authority. A woman, who applied, received the following information in regard to the salary scale:

"*Men.*—Commencing at £500 per annum and rising by annual increments of £25 to £900.

"*Women.*—Commencing at £300 per annum and rising by annual increments of £20 to £500.

"Women inspectors appointed at the age of 36 or over, may, at the discretion of the Department, receive a commencing salary above £300, provided that the excess over £300 shall not exceed £20 for every year by which the officer's age at appointment exceeds 35, and that in no case shall the commencing salary exceed £400.

"In addition to this is a bonus, which at present raises a salary of £300 and £500 to £423 5s. and £671 15s. respectively."

Woman Sheriff

JENNIE LEE MEALER WALKER, a 40-year-old mother of four children is sheriff-elect of the mountain county of Knox, Kentucky. She will serve for the next four years, if she wins her present fight, a contested election, as well as she won the election.

Mrs. Walker ran for office as an independent, although she is a Democrat, and carried the county, which is usually Republican, by a majority of 366 votes. She entered the race after her husband, B. P. Walker, lost the Republican nomination for sheriff because of a contest suit filed by Ike Taylor, one of his opponents, after he had apparently won it by 700 votes in the primary returns.

Republicans ordinarily have little campaigning to do in Knox County, but Mrs. Walker kept them busy this year as she made her personal appeals to the voters in the hills and in the valleys. She said that she was a trained bookkeeper and stenographer and was competent to handle the business of the sheriff's office. She promised to appoint honest, efficient and fearless deputies to enforce the law.

The same Ike Taylor has announced that he will contest this election also on the grounds of violation of the corrupt practices act. If Mrs. Walker is successfull, she will begin her term January 1.

Mrs. Walker is a great grand-niece of General Robert E. Lee, and comes from what she describes as "a long line of fighting Southern Democrats."

Equality in Civil Service

WOMEN workers in the British Civil Service are closely watching the Royal Commission on the Civil Service as it conducts its opening sessions.

Sir Charles Petrie, well-known journalist and author, spoke at a meeting arranged by the Open Door Council concerning matters affecting women civil servants.

The three main causes of dissatisfac-

tion, he said, were the inequality of pay between men and women engaged in similar work, the enforced retirement of women upon marriage, and the exclusion of women from higher departments in the service.

In regard to the inequality of pay, Sir Charles said that such a grievance should have been abolished nine years ago, when, in May, 1920, the fundamental justice of equal pay had been acknowledged by the House of Commons. "It seems strange," he said, "that reasonable people could still be brought to believe that a man needed a 'family' wage and a woman only an 'individual' one, since it is so easily obvious that those who had dependents to keep are quite as often women as men."

Regarding the marriage bar, he considered it as a definite handicap to efficiency, since its operation prevented the service from offering a career to a woman.

Speaking before Royal Commission on the Civil Service, Sir Russell Scott, controller of the Establishment of the Treasury, made the unusual statement that equal pay in the Civil Service would attract women of a higher grade than was required. It would cost about £1,750,000 a year to make the women's minimum equal the men's and about £3,700,000 to create the same equality between the maximum wages, he said.

Mr. Meiklejohn of the Civil Service Commission, the organization responsible for the examination and interviewing of applicants for the Civil Service, speaking before the Royal Commission asserted that, in regards to the administrative or highest grade of the service, women managed to get in with a slightly lower university qualification than men.

The commission ceased its sessions about the middle of November and began its work again on the 9th of December.

Public Opinion vs. Law

ARE the former advocates of laws for the "protection" of women in industry learning that the elevation of women to a status of equality with men is a more effective way of obtaining better pay for women?

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz recently said at a meeting of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls:

"It is up to us older women to find ways and means whereby these 125,000 New York working girls who are underpaid, and who, for one reason or another, must make their own way in the world, will not be defeated.

"We must try to bring about a public opinion that will demand sufficient wages for them that will give them not only food and shelter, but security, leisure, and recreational opportunity that will develop them into wholesome, thinking citizens, capable of participating in public enterprises."

Japanese Women Workers

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Japanese Home Office, Japanese women make up nearly one-third of Japan's laboring population.

Nothing is apparently too hard or too rough for the women workers. They make up more than a fifth of the total of mine workers, 57,000 women being employed in mines. Out of a total 1,900,000 day laborers, coolies who do the heavy work of excavation, carrying, and the like, 427,000 are women.

Of a total of 4,832,000 non-agricultural workers, 1,577,000 are women. They are almost as numerous in factory work as men, and 39,000 women are bus conductors, helpers, and workers in the transport service. Women operate most of the pile drivers in Japan, coal the ships at Nagasaki and load the heavy ore cars in the copper mines. They also work in the rice paddies and in the agricultural fields.

Boasts of Woman Mayor

LULU WARDLAW, middled-aged and a Methodist preacher, is the Mayor that Montgomery, Louisiana, boasts about.

Mrs. Wardlaw was elected in 1926 and then re-elected, although she was absent at the expiration of her first term.

During her administration, this city of 800 population has completed a street paving program, a waterworks system, an ice plant, and an electric light system. Questionable street shows, gambling, and similar evils have been banished.

The town owes nothing, taxes and licenses paying all the expenses of government. Judging by the Mayor's salary the governmental expenses are not heavy. Mrs. Wardlaw's total monthly pay is $7.50.

In addition to her duties as Mayor, she is a truck-farmer and the pastor of a church near Montgomery.

Seeks State Senate Seat

LOTTIE HOLMAN O'NEILL of Downers Grove, Illinois, is now a candidate for the State Senate, after having served eight years in the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. She was the first woman elected to the Illinois Legislature.

News from the Field

Radio Program

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN of Neveda will speak on the National Woman's Party's radio program over the National Broadcasting Company's network on January 15. His subject will be "Women in Aviation."

Senator Pittman is keenly interested in the progress of women in aviation, and is doing all he can to encourage their advance in flying.

Mrs. Stephen Pell spoke on "Women Pioneers" on January 8.

Inez Haynes Irwin, writer, Feminist, historian of the Woman's Party suffrage fight, member of the National Council, and an associate editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, will speak on January 22 on "Women Writers."

All programs will be from 5 to 5.15, Eastern standard time.

The speech of Representative Florence Prag Kahn of California on "Women of 1930" had to be postponed from New Year's Day to some later and as yet undetermined date on account of the broadcasting of the University of Southern California-University of Pittsburgh football game.

Lucretia Mott's Birthday

A TRIBUTE to Lucretia Mott was paid by the National Woman's Party on January 3, the 137th anniversary of her birth. Little Peggy Anthony, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Anthony, an officer of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party, placed a sheaf of flowers on the statue of Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the crypt of the Capitol. Peggy is of the same Anthony family as Susan B. Anthony.

On this occasion the attention of women was called to the fact that of all the demands made by the first Woman's Rights Convention, called by Lucretia Mott and others in 1848, only one—the vote—has been completely achieved by the women of the United States.

A group of members of the Woman's Party participated in the ceremony at the statue of the Equal Rights pioneers.

Miss Vernon to Speak

MABEL VERNON, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, will address the Women's Civic Club of Merchantville, New Jersey, on January 17. Leila Enders, chairman of the New Jersey State Branch, will also be present. Miss Vernon will talk on the work of the Woman's Party for Equal Rights.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS
600 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md.